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Punishment and Reformation. By FREDERICK H. WINES. New edition, revised and enlarged by WINTHROP D. LANE. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., 1919. Pages xi+481. \$2.50.

The earlier edition of Dr. Wines' book is so well known to all students of penology and criminology that comments are necessary only with reference to new material added by Mr. Lane in the present volume. This is contained in the last five chapters, and deals with the very important developments in the science which have taken place since Dr. Wines revised his own book in 1910. Among these are Dr. Charles Goring's remarkable investigation into the question of a criminal type, the modern theories as to the causation of crime—or of criminals—advanced policies with reference to the treatment of criminals, and the movement for inmate self-government.

It is safe to say that Dr. Goring's studies have given the final death blow to the interesting, but always shaky, theory that criminals were so distinctly a separate type as to constitute a distinct variety of the human species. Not only are their anthropological variations from the normal no greater than those of any other group, but such variations as exist are of all sorts, and thoroughly atypical. We have come to see that the causes of criminals are largely social, and to be attacked by social means.

Mr. Lane's discussion of modern methods of treatment, before confinement, during confinement, and after release, is thoroughly clear and illuminating. Through it all runs the fundamental idea of the necessity of individualizing the criminal. The whole thing looks so plain, reasonable, and convincing that it leaves one wondering why the process of change in a forward direction is so everlastingly slow.

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Capital Punishment in the United States. By RAYMOND T. BYE. Philadelphia: Committee on Philanthropic Labor, 154 N. 15th St., 1919. Pp. 106. Gratis.

Dr. Bye's thesis contains a discussion of the evolution of the death penalty, and of the theories and facts bearing upon the validity of capital punishment. He concludes that capital punishment is inconsistent with scientific theories of criminology. The responsibility for crime is social and not individual, and its treatment should only consist